

Silver, \$5.10 per ounce.  
Copper, 15¢ per pound.  
Lead, \$2.50 per 100 pounds.  
New York markets closed.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 6, 1870

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH: SUNDAY, AUGUST 10, 1902—Twenty-Four Pages

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

## WEATHER TODAY.

Forecast for Salt Lake.  
Fair.

## TOUCH OF HUMAN NATURE MARKS KING'S CROWNING

Sovereign Forgotten in Father When Prince of Wales Pays Homage.

Glittering Scenes of the Coronation Over, England Rejoices More  
For King Recovered Than King Crowned.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—Edward VII. R. I., by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the British dominions beyond the seas, king, defender of the faith, emperor of India, was today crowned without hitch or harm, and tonight London is noisily celebrating the event for which the world has awaited, as, perhaps, it never awaited any other coronation.

In all respects the celebration was impressive, and it was carried out with a perfection of detail and lack of accident that has rarely characterized similar displays.

That pride of the empire which marked Queen Victoria's jubilee was lacking, and in its stead there pervaded all classes a keen recollection that only six weeks ago their king lay in danger of death, and this today produced thankfulness and genuine sympathy for the man, rather than adulation for the king.

This feeling was voiced by the archbishop of Canterbury, when he inserted in one of the coronation prayers the words "for whose recovery we now give thee heartfelt thanks." Yet this did not prevent the public from voicing appreciation of such military display as the short procession gave them a chance to see.

Earl Roberts, commander-in-chief of the forces, was once more the hero of the hour, and next to the king himself, received the heartiest welcome of the assembled crowds.

"Here comes good old Bob," was invariably the signal for all the reserve power of British lungs to be brought into play. Lord Roberts rode alone, and constantly bowed and smiled at the knowledge before his greetings. Lord Kitchener was not so easily recognized, but he was seen as he rode with Sir Alfred Gaselee and Admiral Sir Edward Hobart Seymour, and was the crowd's next favorite.

### Lord Kitchener Cheered.

At various points along the route of the procession Lord Kitchener received tremendous ovation, which he acknowledged neither by look nor by bow, but as English crowds are used to this treatment from Kitchener, it quite failed to suppress the enthusiasm.

But it was for the king and queen themselves that the people really let themselves loose. Throughout the day, whenever and wherever their majesties were seen, the cheers were loud and long, and especially was this so on the return journey of the king and queen to Buckingham palace.

Until the booming of guns announced that the coronation of King Edward and Queen Alexandra had been achieved, there lingered in thousands of minds a nervous apprehension that even at the last moment some untoward event might once more plunge the nation into consternation.

When this was passed the unrestrained jubilation was as much a tribute to the king's personal popularity as it was an evidence of relief from the tension of the last few weeks.

So, while the scenes on the streets were robbed of many of those elements that usually accompany a great pageant, they will long be remembered, perhaps somewhat tenderly, by those who stood on the sidewalks at windows and on the sidewalks to see King Edward after he had won almost from the jaws of death his crown.

In Westminster abbey the scene was nothing less than marvelous. Nearly 7,000 members of the nobility, the clergy and the gentry had gathered with foreign princes, ambassadors, and rulers, Indian potentates and leaders from the furthest quarter of the globe where the Union Jack flies, to do honor to the king.

Two incidents in the abbey will live in the memory of all who witnessed them. The first of these, which almost developed into a dramatic contretemps, centered around the archbishop of Canterbury.

Archbishop Breaks Down.

From the commencement of the service the archbishop had the greatest difficulty in reading or remembering the prayers. The book from which his almost blind eyes endeavored to read shook in his hands, and when he came to place the crown upon King Edward's head his huge frame, towering above the king, trembled and wavered, until the bishop of Winchester had to support him, while the dean of Westminster put a guarding hand under the king's head.

It was evident that the archbishop of Canterbury could not see his king's head.

After groping around he was just about to complete the most important act of the coronation when it was discovered that he had the crown with the back to the front. Slowly he raised it, but too late to prevent the choir from prematurely bursting out with a loud "God save the king." Amid a tension that had grown to a pitch of painful nervousness, the archbishop finally managed to place the crown correctly upon the king's head.

A few minutes later came the climax of his feebleness. He was kneeling to do the first homage of all the subjects of the king when suddenly he almost fainted and would have fallen upon his sovereign's knees had not King Edward tenderly, but firmly, grasped both the prelate's hands and lifted him to his feet.

The bishops of London, Winchester and Durham clasped their arms around the archbishop of Canterbury, the king kissed his wrinkled hand, the archbishop's head fell back, his feet moved slowly and mechanically, and thus he was more carried than led from the throne of King Edward's chapel, where he was revived.

More Father Than King.

The tremor which this event caused had scarcely subsided when another exquisitely human touch varied the proceedings, and the king was forgotten in the father.

Instead of merely receiving the homage of the Prince of Wales, King Edward put his arm around the prince and kissed him, and then recalled him and wrung his hand with a naivete of parental affection that brought tears to many eyes.

To those who were able to see clearly these two episodes, the magnificence of

the beleaguered women, the splendor of the uniformed men and even the historic grandeur of the coronation office itself sank almost into secondary interest.

Tonight the Associated Press learns that King Edward was greatly unnerved by the condition of the archbishop of Canterbury, and that his majesty sat in constant dread of a contretemps, though outwardly calm, as could be judged from the steadiness with which he held his scepter erect during the ordeal.

This brave show, however, did not deceive the queen. Throughout the service, and especially as the archbishop of Canterbury became more and more nervous, her majesty palpably dreaded that the king would break down.

With keen anxiety she constantly turned toward her husband, watching him intently through the ceremony.

Queen Alexandra Praised.

Her graceful dignity and solicitude for King Edward was one of the most charming features of the proceedings. Her majesty's appearance won extravagant encomiums, especially from the women, many of whom declared that Queen Alexandra did not look a day over 35.

The queen's own crowning was brief and simple. When the four duchesses went to hold a canopy over her majesty's head, the Duchess of Marlborough and the Duchess of Portland led the way.

They performed their duties excellently. At the approach of the crucial period for which the peeresses had long practiced, namely, the putting on of their coronets, the moment the queen was crowned, a flutter of nervousness ran through their ranks and coronets were pulled out and patted and pinched in shape, their faces hardened with anxiety and then all their arms suddenly went up and coronets, large and small, were put in place, some crooked and some straight.

For the next five minutes the peeresses disregarded what passed before them; first one and then another turned around for advice and help, and then ensued a mutual pushing of each other's coronets into place.

Among the philosophic peeresses was the American, Mrs. Lady Stratford, who graciously allowed her coronet to remain quite sideways, neither adjusting nor receiving help.

Among the curious features connected with the American peeresses was the wearing by Lady Craven of old family robes, once worn by the Queen of Bohemia, who married a former Earl of Craven.

Another incident relating to royalty was the presence of the Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, who, at the express desire of Queen Alexandra, sat at exactly the same spot as she occupied at the coronation of Queen Victoria.

A Dramatic Climax.

No stage effect could have equaled the climax that ensued the moment the crown was placed upon King Edward's head, the sudden illumination by hundreds of electric lights making the thousands of priceless jewels, including those in the crown itself, to sparkle with dazzling brilliancy.

The instantaneous movement of the peeresses, the placing of their coronets upon their heads, the choir's loud "God Save the King," with its unharmonious, yet genuine, refrain, from the presence of male and female throats, constituted such an outburst of pent-up thankfulness and rejoicing as even Westminster abbey, with all its historic traditions, never before witnessed.

Nearly 100 Americans must have witnessed the ceremony in the abbey. Among them were Mrs. Cushman K. Davis and Mrs. Willard of Washington, Mrs. Davis and Mrs. Willard accompanying Sir John Agnew, Madame Waddington, who was Queen Alexandra's special invitee, guests, Mrs. Bailey, Mrs. Hartman, Mrs. Post, Mrs. Dudley Leigh, Miss Astor, Mr. and Mrs. Achas Yerkes, Lady Barmore and Lady Michael Herbert.

The king and queen paid homage to the king on the part of the various grades of nobility were the Duke of Norfolk, the Earl of Shrewsbury, who was prominent in connection with international polo, the Marquis of Winchester and Lord de Ros.

Until a very late hour dense crowds paraded the main streets of London through which vehicular traffic was forbidden, and watched the illuminations. The royal residences, the Canadian arch, the mansion house and the Bank of England, the electrical displays of which were particularly noticeable, were all surrounded by thousands of persons, who, for the most part, were orderly.

The United States battleship Illinois, at Chatham yard, was decorated.

Throughout the United Kingdom the cities were illuminated, and enthusiastic demonstrations were held.

CROWNING OF KING

How the Man Edward Was Consecrated as Sovereign of His People.

London, Aug. 9.—The striking part of the ceremony was the oath. At the conclusion of the sermon the archbishop of Canterbury advanced to the king and asked:

"Sir, is your majesty willing to take the oath?"

The king answered in firm, strong tones, "I am willing," etc., his replies being easily heard high up in the triforium near the roof. Then the inkstand was brought and the king signed the oath.

He did not advance to the altar, but sat in the chair he had occupied since the service began. While the choir sang, "Come, Holy Ghost, Our Souls Inspire," the king remained seated and the queen stood up.

After the archbishop's anointing prayer, a gold canopy was brought over the king's chair and his majesty disrobed himself of his outer robe and vested himself of his inner robe.

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KING EDWARD AND QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

## VITRIOL IN TRACY'S FACE SAID KING WAS MURDERER

Body Buried in Penitentiary Burial Ground—Convicts View Body—  
Authorities Destroy Dead Murderer's Features to  
Prevent Theft of Corpse.

SALEM, Ore., Aug. 9.—The remains of Harry Tracy were received at the penitentiary at noon today, just two months after his sensational escape.

The body arrived under charge of Dr. Lantner, Attorney Smith and Constable Straub of Creston, Wash., and was by them delivered to Superintendent Lee at the railroad station.

The box containing the remains was immediately conveyed to the prison by trustees, opened and the remains positively identified by Superintendent Lee, Warden James and other prison authorities and a force of trustees employed about the prison.

Men who had served prison with the dead convict also positively identified the remains as those of Harry Tracy.

Immediately after the identification was complete, a box was moved into the chapel of the prison and the convicts allowed to see the remains.

At 2 p. m. vitriol was placed in the face to destroy it in order to prevent

any attempt at stealing the body and placing it on exhibition.

The box was then transferred to the prison cemetery and buried among other deceased convicts, thus ending one of the most sensational episodes in the history of the prison. The rifle of the dead convict was delivered to Superintendent Lee. The matter of the reward will be taken up this afternoon by the men bringing in the remains. The return of Tracy's body will, it is believed, have salutary effect on the convicts and be of great benefit in the matter of improving discipline.

Sheriff Gardner of Lincoln county, Washington, this afternoon telegraphed a demand upon Superintendent Lee for the reward.

In view of this Lee asked the Washington men here to return home and reach an agreement on the matter of act as referee. This was agreed to, and the men will return to Washington for this purpose.

Some Terribly Damaging Evidence Against Durham—No Credence  
Given Defendant's Statements—Marshal Sweet Testifies—  
Alleged Murderer to Tell His Own Story.

(Special to The Herald.)  
Pocatello, Ida., Aug. 9.—The hearing of W. A. Durham on the charge of killing E. M. Fritz and John S. Donaldson was continued today.

The important evidence today was that Durham told several parties that he practically knew who committed the double murder, and that when the officers placed him in a position to do so, he would tell all that he knew about it.

Village Marshal Sweet of Blackfoot testified that Durham told him that he believed H. W. King committed the murders and that he believed this because King and Briggs were both old and respected citizens of Pocatello and King, who is a retired stockman, is one of the wealthiest men of this section.

The hearing will continue Monday. The state still has several witnesses to examine after which Durham will take the stand and tell his own story.

CHINATOWN DECORATED  
IN HONOR OF MINISTER WU

New York, Aug. 9.—All Chinatown is gay with the imperial colors, and the yellow dragon flies from a hundred roofs and out of three times as many windows. Prince Chen, whose father is a cousin of the emperor, will arrive today on the St. Paul and the loyal subjects of the empire will burn firecrackers and drink rice wine freely during his short stay here to show their joy at the presence of a member of the royal family.

Minister Wu Tingfang has arrived with his suite from Washington. He will drive to the pier this morning to welcome his successor and to pay his respects to the prince.

WOMAN CRUSHED TO DEATH  
BY FALLING TREE.

Vancouver, B. C., Aug. 9.—Mrs. John A. Menzies was instantly killed last night in a peculiar manner. While in bed in her cottage in Central Park, a small settlement near here, a large tree crashed through the roof and the unfortunate woman was mangled almost beyond recognition.

SCHULTZ BREWERY BURNED.

Pendleton, Ore., Aug. 9.—The Schultz brewery was burned to the ground this morning at 4 o'clock. Origin of fire is unknown. The total loss is \$15,000, which was covered by \$8,000 insurance. A boiler exploded and pieces of iron and timber were thrown 200 feet.

TEDDY CAMPS OUT  
President Sleeps With His Boys  
on Beach and Then Cooks  
Breakfast For Them.

Roosevelt Bay, N. Y., Aug. 9.—President Roosevelt, accompanied by his sons, Archie and Kermet, and their cousin, Philip, left Sagamore Hill late yesterday afternoon in a boat. They rowed across the Cold Spring harbor, and after skirting the beach for several miles landed for the night. They cooked their own supper, and then at 9 o'clock rolled themselves in their blankets.

From that time till 5 o'clock this morning the president of the United States slept on the bare ground, guarded only by his sleeping boys. After a typical camp breakfast, which the president himself prepared, the party returned to Sagamore Hill.

HENRY PLEGER A SUICIDE.

Marshfield, Ore., Aug. 9.—Henry G. Pleger in fit of aberration severed the arteries of his right arm and cut a deep gash in his throat. He will die. Pleger several weeks ago resigned his position as assistant keeper of the Umpqua light station. It was while serving in that capacity that his mind became deranged and he suffered temporary fits of insanity.

ELKS COMING BY  
THE THOUSANDS

Antlered Herds Are Swarming  
Into Salt Lake.

BUSY TIME FOR RAILROADS  
BETWEEN OGDEN AND OMAHA  
TWENTY TRAINLOADS.

AN army of people, such as was probably never before seen in this part of the west, is swooping down upon Salt Lake. The advance guard of this rush of traveling populace arrived yesterday, when trains of special cars unloaded within the city's gates more than 100 Elks and many times that number of Knights of Pythias.

From every section of the country trainloads of Elks and Pythians are moving in this direction. The former will take possession of the city for their annual convention, while the latter will stop over and travel on to San Francisco. Five more trainloads of Elks will arrive today and several trains of Pythians will pass through.

The crowds that are now being hauled over the roads to this city are greater, perhaps, than were ever handled by western roads before. Even now there are twenty special trainloads of visitors traveling over the Union Pacific between Omaha and Ogden, carrying 8,000 or more Elks, and still they come. Other trainloads are coming, or preparing to come, from the west, north and south.

Zion will be a great metropolis for a week. Its broad expanses will be filled to the limit and its streets will no doubt be streams of moving humanity. The local Elks have been counting upon hosts of visitors, and the indications are that they will not be disappointed. Everything has been gotten in readiness for the reception of the army of visitors, and the city will receive them with the heartiest welcome.

Grand Officers Arrive.

The special train bearing the grand lodge officers and their party came over the Illinois Central and Union Pacific, arriving here at 2:15 yesterday afternoon. The train was about eight hours late, occasioned by an accident near Council Bluffs, where the tender of the engine jumped the track while the train was making a speed about forty-five miles per hour. The prompt action of the engineer in applying the air brakes and bringing the train to a stop was all, perhaps, that prevented a serious wreck.

The special train of nine cars arrived in Ogden yesterday morning, where the grand lodge officers were met by a large representation of the Ogden lodge, and bid welcome into Utah. The train was also met by a delegation of officers and members of the Salt Lake lodge. The committee of officers who met the train were Exalted Ruler Harry E. Deardorff, Past Exalted Ruler Lester Freed, Jules Mailaux, and a number of other lodge members.

After remaining in Ogden a short time, the visitors were escorted on to this city, where they were met by local Elks. The visitors were received with the heartiest welcome, and with strains of lively music by Heif's band. Carriages were provided for the grand lodge officers and they were escorted directly from the train to the Knutsford hotel, where they were provided with rooms for the coming week. The reception committee was on hand to look after the comfort of the visitors and tender them the keys of the city.

Prominent People Here.

The party is composed of representative men from every quarter of the east and south, and there are many in the party who are prominent in public and political life. In fact, the convention promises to be one of the most representative gatherings ever held in the west. The grand lodge officers are more than pleased with the reception which they received, not only in Salt Lake, but all along the line of their travel, and they express their confidence that the coming convention will be one of the most successful ever held.

The grand lodge officers who arrived yesterday and are now quartered at the Knutsford are as follows:

Charles E. Pickett, grand exalted ruler, Waterloo, Ia., No. 290.

William B. Brock, grand esteemed knight, Lexington, Ky., No. 85.

George A. Reynolds, grand secretary, Saginaw, Mich., No. 41.

Joseph B. Hennings, grand officer, Anderson, Ind., No. 209.

John D. O'Shea, chairman grand trustees, Lynn, Mass., No. 117.

Joseph T. Fanning, secretary grand trustees, Indianapolis, Ind., No. 13.

Henry M. Meers, boarder of grand trustees, Baltimore, Md., No. 7.

Besides these officers, there are a large number of past grand exalted rulers and prominent officers of various lodges of the east and south in the party. A large detachment of women also accompanied the officers.

Grand Exalted Ruler Pickett was very favorably impressed with the showing made by Salt Lake lodge and the preparations made for the convention. He expressed it as his belief that no better place could have been selected for the convention than Salt Lake, and freely discussed the prospects for the success of the convention.

"We have come together," said he, "in our annual session, and I believe that the attention will be of one of the largest ever witnessed upon a like occasion. The delegations will be composed of men of prominence from every section of the country. All have been looking forward to the meeting here with the most pleasant anticipations, and we feel that they will be realized."

"The business to be transacted by the order during this convention is purely routine matter in connection with the order, and I know of nothing particular that is to come up. The election of officers for the ensuing year will, of course, be one of the big features, but in this connection there is hardly any doubt but that George Cronk of Omaha, who is a prominent Elk, will be elected to succeed me by acclamation."

"I wish to say that our opening meeting in the tabernacle will be a public meeting, which every one may attend, and we hope to see the building filled with the people of Salt Lake. That session will be the only one that will be public. The other sessions will be secret, but we propose to appoint a press committee that will see to it that

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